

Salt Lake, 1869

Salt Lake was a village in 1869, open yards and roads, but utter lack of utilities. The huge

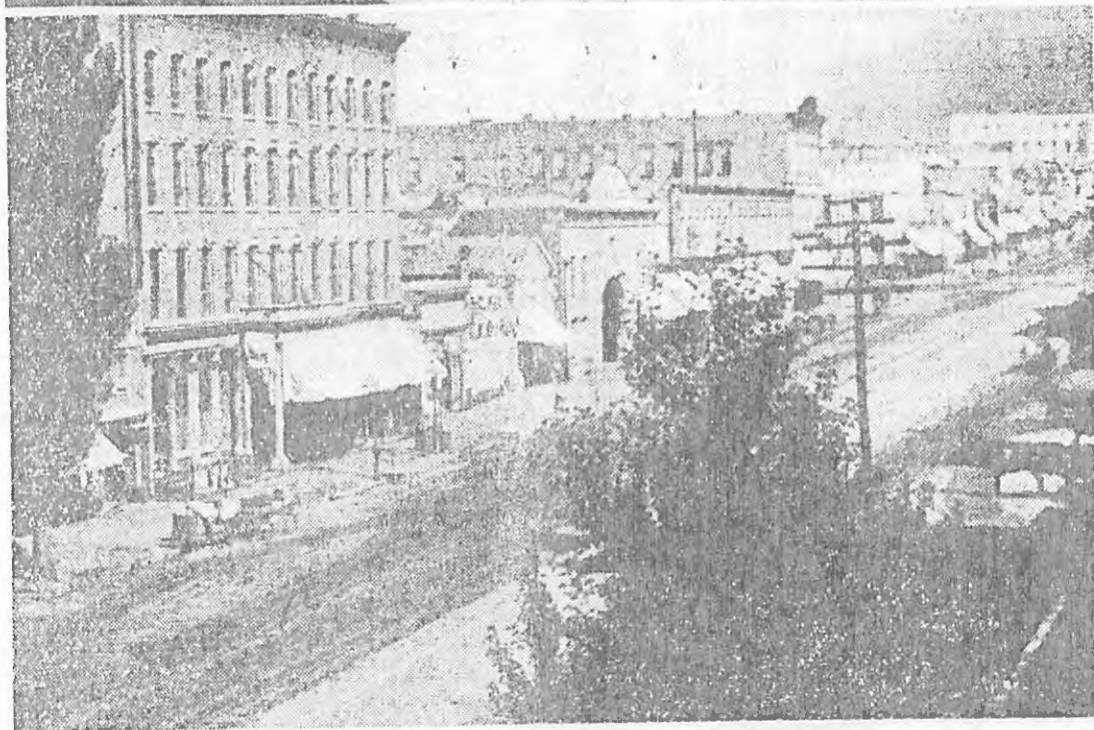
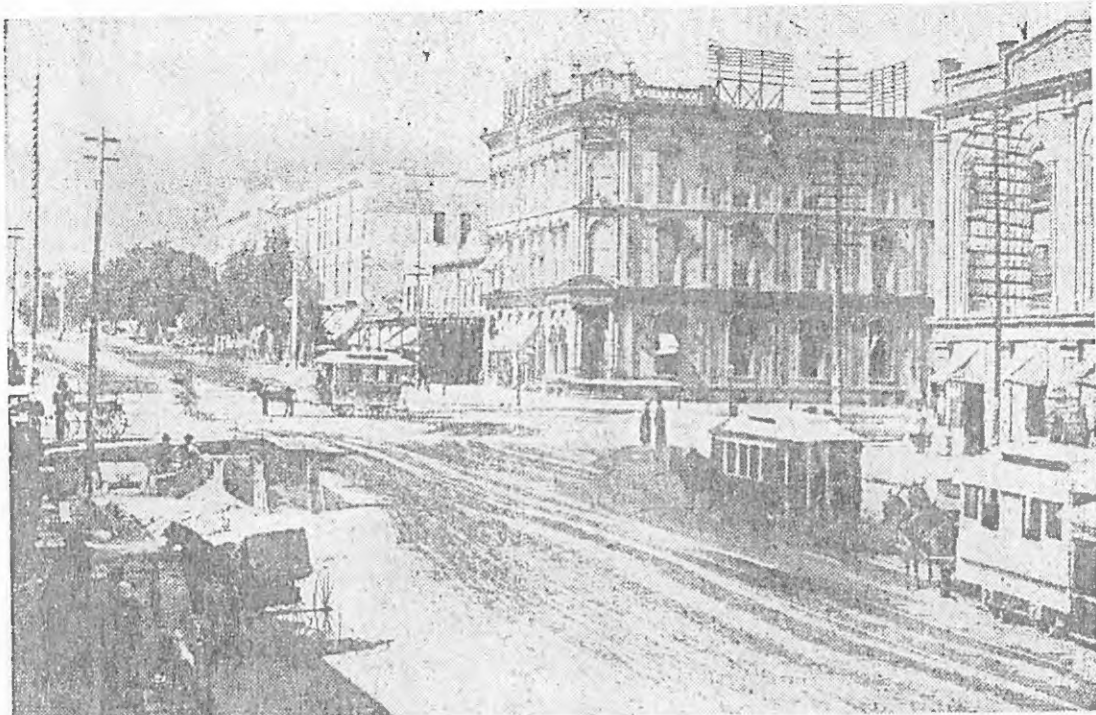
dome of the tabernacle is the only urban indication of the future.



Salt Lake 1947

Salt Lake in 1947 shows a striking contrast with the passing of 78 years. In fancy, there is

a pictorial parade of memories from the schooners across the prairie to the City of Zion.



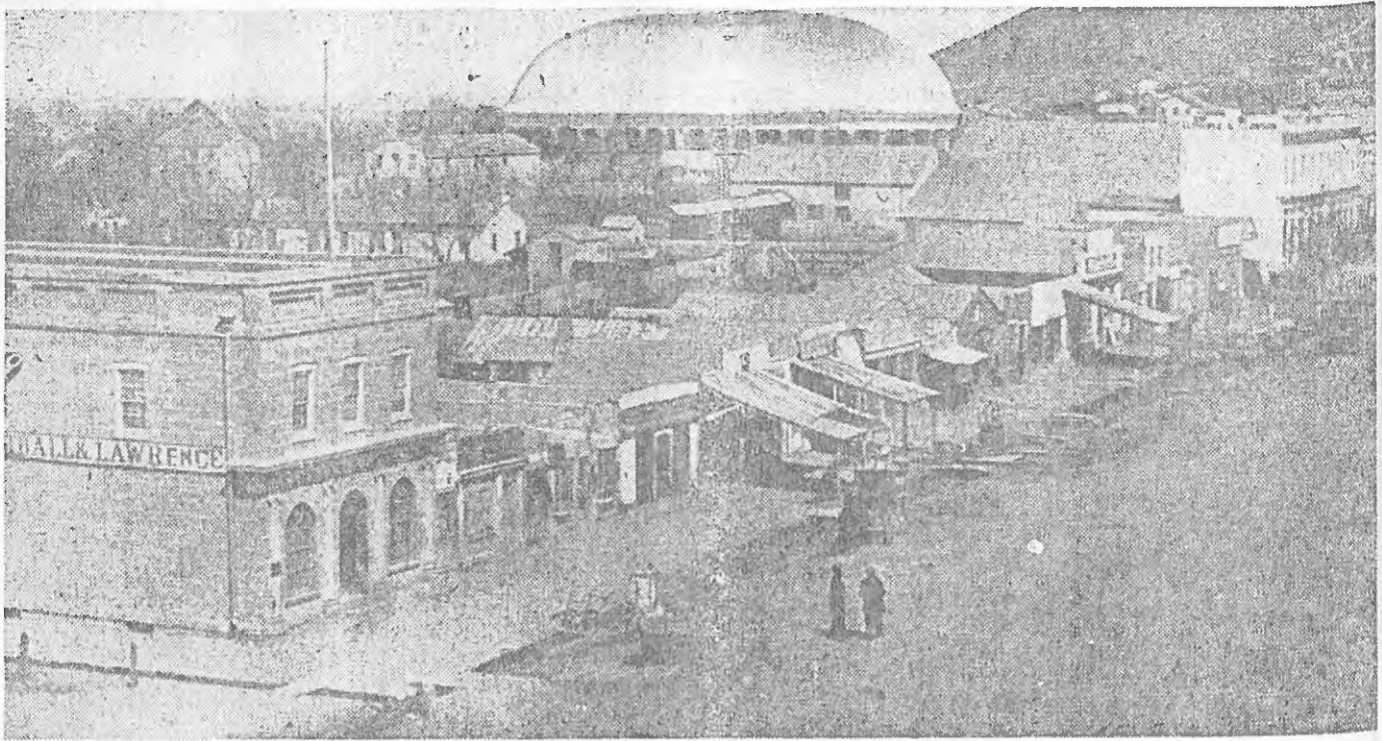
Mule Cars

The picture of 1st South and Main gives a view of the mule cars.

The cross-bars on the roof of the Deseret National Bank marked it as the communication center of the entire territory.

The picture shows the poplar trees that grew along the sidewalks in the '80's. Box-like ditches furnished water from City Creek to the thirsty trees and shrubbery and separated the good

earth of the sidewalks from the richer horse-manured loam of the street. The large four story building was the famous Walker House erected in 1872. It was here General Ulysses S. Grant and his presidential entourage stayed during a visit to the West in 1875. Also here, General Patrick Elward Connor, father of Utah mining industry, and founder of Fort Douglas, died in 1891.



Main Street

The greatest acoustical wonder of the world, the Tabernacle, is the only building recognizable. All other buildings on the west side of Main below South Temple have long since given way to the skyscrapers of today.

Look closely for the goods displayed on the sidewalk. Many had wooden awnings over the sidewalks to protect foods from the sun, and usually there were tree branches to swish the flies from settling too long.

These were ideal places for the citizens to gather to discuss the latest in politics, mining

news, and to swap yarns and "cracker barrel" philosophy, and how the federal agents were hitting the high places in "poly hunts" down in the settlements.

A close scrutiny at the rear of the string of "stores" discloses the stables and carriage houses for horses and delivery wagons of the business establishments. Kimball and Lawrence at the south end of the block were dealers in farm machinery.

The long white building at the extreme rear was a museum, housing the relics of the "early" days.



Trek to Escalante — Home Dramatics

cameo pins; men twirling their handlebar mustaches, stick pins in their silk ties, heavy watch chains across their vests. All were waiting in that packed house this memorable night of 1928 for this famous actress' comeback — waiting for Ada

Dwyer to usher out this old theatre to make room for progress — the Mountain States Telephone Building to take its place.

Ada Dwyer Russell gave the reading of Amy Lowell's "Lilacs". The stage was banked with flowers; Maude Adam's cradle, borrowed from the State Capitol Museum, was at the side of the stage. Telegrams came in from Maud Adams, Henry Miller, Joseph Haworth, and many celebrities who had called the theatre "a cathedral in the desert."

The writer had the experience of playing with the University Dramatic Club in this famous old landmark. A plaque telling the fate of the Old Salt Lake Theatre, largely the result of Ada Dwyer Russell's efforts, is pinioned to the east wall of the Telephone Building. Nothing of the long rich contribution of the theatre toward building celebrities of the United States remains, but in the memories of our local famous actresses and also actors, for there are such as Moroni Olsen, Maud Adams, Lile Eccles, Mrs. Annie Asenath Adams Kiskaden.



Maud Adams, 1877

Annie Asenath Adams, a local star in the old Salt Lake Theatre, was the mother of Maude Adams. Maude's first appearance came in the local stage when she was six years old. When she was five years old, she was given her first speaking part on a stage in California.



General William T. Sherman

In 1876 General William T. Sherman, a National hero noted for his Civil War march through Georgia, visited Utah. The writer, over a quarter of a century later than Sherman's famous and devastating march through the South, witnessed the ruin and wreckage of the once famous plantations, and the mansions and gardens. Of General Buell's mansion only the massive stoops remained, while his japonica gardens, heavily laden with perfumed blossoms, were sad reminders of a majesty and beauty of an aristocracy since "Gone with the Wind."